to the City should be sure that he possesses-Youth; 2. Health and Bodily Vigor; 3. Prinsples and Habits which are absolute proof grainst incitements to dissipation or knavery; 4 A good Trade or Handieraft for which there is demend in the cities; and 5. Means to supper himself while he makes acquaintances and works his way into employment. He who possessee all these may justifiably come here and ay his luck with us. He should lay aside cough to take him back to some place where be knows that he can earn an honest livelihood. and say, 'When I have spent all but that, I shall paddle for home;' and then he may look the City square in the face, and return its stare of indifference with a look of hearty independence.

A single man of good habits, who has a good

trade that is in demand here, and with this a Yankee knack of doing almost any thing, can generally exist here, if he has a few dollars sherewith to keep starvation at bay while he looks for work; but for a man who has neengulated a wife and children but no property to bring them here expecting to earn their living steer insanity-is criminal folly. Rent, fuel, and our abominably dear provisions will devour him before he can have secured a foothold. A mater, carpenter, mason, blacksmith, tailor, grother mechanic who has no family can exist been two dollars a week if reduced to the ist extremity; but a decent shelter for the mallest family costs at least that sum. To come here expecting to make a position and apport a family on a clerk's or journeyman's rages is a blunder which no man is justifed in making, and we generally decline mswering the letters that reach us from men the wish to make the experiment. If they might innocently, because ignorantly, tempt he hazard, we could not innocently aid them. Finally, men do greatly mistake in supposing that a City is the place to live indolently. We tive idlers here-gamblers, pickpockets, and regues of infinite variety-we have men who are inherited or acquired so much property hat they are above the necessity of working -but he who has no property and yet would mke an honest livelihood, must work hard for there-much harder than he need to live in comfort in the Country. Our mechanics rarely ise a day when they have work, and they take hold as though in earnest. With all our idlers, se doubt that there are Seven Hundred Thouand People any where else who do so much tork every year as do those whose homes can severlooked from our City Hall clock. And, ville competition for employment is steadily a the increase, the cost of Food and Shelter salse increasing. And we see no chance for semanent improvement so long as the rush to hecities shall continue-so long as the great majority prefer working as other men's hirelags to the independence and security of tilling the earth for themselves. But this opens a vide prospect on which we will not enter to-

VICENTIO GIOBERTI.

VICENTIO GIOBERTI ranks foremost among the master-minds of Italian genius, and of the most genuine, the purest cast. He was born a the Sardinian kingdom, in the year 1803, and ded recently in Paris of a fit of apoplexy. At mearly age he entered the Catholic priestsed and as an Abbate soon fixed the attention the literary and the learned world, by seval publications in the field of Catholic metainical philosophy. The most celebrated meng these publications are Introduction to & Study of the Science of Philosophy: a treathe on The Beautiful and The Good (Del Buono ello). His erudition was immense. As a Allosopher he followed the ontological ideas Plate and St. Augustine, in opposition to hesystem and method of the still living and at less prominent and celebrated Abbate Rosmini, who in his speculations, as for example in lawork On the Formation of Ileas, is a discihe of Aristotle and the great St. Thomas

Gioberti attracted a more general attention when, in 1841, by the influence of the Jesuits, le was deprived of the chair of moral philosohy at Turin, and even obliged to emigrate to weld further prosecutions by the same fraterity. He went to Paris and thence to Brussels. The unrelenting Jesuits reached him there, and tried to prevent him from celebraing the mass, which in his destitute position The a means of an income and subsistence. In Paris as well as in Brussels he continued his literary occupations and earnest studies. From Brussels he shook all Italy with his pen. He od this by the publication of the Italian Supremacy (Primato Italiano) in all the walks of science, art, industry, war-in all the manifestations of the higher civilization. Such was lialy in the past, and such, he contended, she eacht to be and will be again in the future. Recovating herself and the Christian world, haly must remain faithful to her highest mission -she must remain Catholic and therefore Papal. The Roman Catholic idea is thus the real out-

Transplanting this idea from the moral and intellectual field into the social and political, the old Quelfic tendency, sentiment and princi-Ne were to be again called into life; Italy was to be purified from Chibellinism, from the infuence, interference of the Cæsar, the German, and finally to get rid of Austria, and unite herself under the temporal supremacy of the Pope. This work appeared during the lifetime of Gregory XVI, and was prohibited through the whole peninsula. The Jesuits Vete foremost in denouncing it. To these deinciations Gioberti replied by another, not aphilosophical, learned, Guelfic and inflamed, Wer the title: Prologomena to the Work on Letian Supremacy. In this the Jesuits are descrip denounced as being the allies and the not active, devoted and unprincipled agents d Austria. The San-Pedist party united to the Jesuits, tried to repel the accusation and to answer Gioberti, Among others, Father Pelleo, a brother of the celebrated Silvio, and has even rumored that the poet lent his pen the Jesuit. The answer most spoken of, be most approved by all the Governments of bly, was that made by a Neapolitan Jesuit, Pater Curci. It was called witty, but it was ber second-rate and very paltry wit. It was \$500-total expenditures \$2,705 37 : balance estruggle, as the French provery says, of on hand \$5,012 35. This sum Mr. Reichen-

an earthen pot against an iron one. Soon after, Gregory died, and the events accompanying the elevation of Pius IX, the immense excitement and praise resounding with his name through the whole globe, seemed to justify the inspired predictions of Gioberti. His popularity became immense. It overshadowed even that of the Pope, who still dared not invite him to come to Rome

During the end of 1846 and a part of '47, Gioberti was occupied in publishing a new work, The Modern Jesuit. Its six volumes were printed at Lausanne, in Switzerland. For the security of the voluminous manuscript on the road from Brussels to Lausanne, the author was obliged to hire the whole interior of a stage coach. The eclat of this work and its influence were very great. It was the mightest bombshell thrown into the excitement of public opinion. He reviewed the past career of the Jesuits, their actions, principles, the murderous axioms established or maintained by the casnists of their order; elucidating all with facts and official and literary documents. Then passing to the epoch of their restoration in the present century, he proves that they no longer possess any of the grandeur belonging to their predecessors-no eminent men in literature, science or even Jesuitism; but that they are generally reduced to common, mean and abject tricks. Finally, he forewarms them that they must now disappear before public animadversion, without even having the honors of a Papal bull, as at the time of Ganganelli. Pope Plus read the work and allowed its circulation in Italy. notwithstanding the strong opposition of the Cardinals, the Propaganda, Austria, Naples and the San-Fedists. Several months afterward this prophecy of Globerti was fulfilled. The Jesuits were expelled from Italy. But the Order was still not killed. In the beginning of the year 1848 Gioberti

went from Switzerland to Paris. The liberal

turn given to events by the Pope and by Carlo Alberto increased still further the popularity of Gioberti and of his disciples. All looked to him as to the inspired harbinger of things to come. On account of this immense popularity there was, in reality, no place for him in Italy between Pius IX, and the Sardinian monarch. From Paris he powerfully influenced the publie opinion of his country, by correspondence with his friends and the emancipated press. But great as a metaphysician and theorist in ontological ideas, Gioberti was from the start not of equal hight and size in the world of practical politics. When Lamartine tendered to Carlo Alberto the active support of the French Republic in his deadly struggle with Austria, it was Globerti who strengthened in the mind of the Italian people the refusal by Carlo Alberto of any French assistance, expressed in the phrase of that time, so celebrated and, in reality, so mischievous, Italia fara da sé, (Italy will help herself.) He boasted likewise, stirring up the Italian pride, that the revolution of February was the result of an impulse received by France from Italy as well as from the outbreak in Sicily, and seemed to take the young French Republic under his protection, publishing in one of his bulletins: the Republic is going on well, (La Republica va benone.) However, he was not for establishing Republics in Italy, but for Constitutional Monarchies. In this he was wholly opposed to Mazzini. Among his partisans were prominent such men as Mammiani; Massimo Azzeglio, long Premier in Turin : Cesar Balbo : Orrioli : the liberals of Naples, such as Carlo Troya and others. If we do not mistake, Gioberti finally entered the Chamber of Deputies in Turin. Between the armistice of Milan and the battle of Noarra ha was Carlo Alberto's President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs. During this time he labored to create an Italian league between the Sovereigns of Sardinia, Naples, Tuscany and Rome. He was for a Sardinian intervention in the affairs of Rome, supporting the Pope against Mazzini, the Republicans and the Centralizators. It may be that the hat of a Cardinal, and afterward the tiars, had dawned in his ambitious aspirations, prompting still more warmly to the realization of his theory on Italian supremacy. His Ministry was overthrown by the extreme liberal party in the Sardinian Chambers, headed by Brofferio; and after the disaster of Novarra he was sent to Paris as Sardinian Ambassador. However, he abandoned political life and retired into obscurity at Paris, or rather pursued there his profound and extensive studies and investigations, and there death has overtaken him. The Sardinian Government has had his remains embalmed and temporarily interred in the vaults of the Madeleine, intending hereafter to transport them to Italy. Thus there is still a spot in Europe, and what is more, in Italy, where a Government is liberal, patriotic and grateful.

Mr. THACKERAY arrived from Boston by the express day train yesterday. His first lecture will be given on Friday evening; and we advise those who mean to hear it to secure seats to-day. We think there will be few unsold

Our readers will remember that about year since Prof. KINKEL traveled through the United States delivering speeches and raising money for a German National Loau. The Treasurer of the Loan, Oscar Reichenbach, now announces from London that the scheme has utterly failed, and calls upon the Committees in this country, through whom the money has been paid, to come forward and reclaim it, minus, of course, the expenses already incurred. The total receipts of the loan are stated at \$7,717 35, as follows: London \$13 25. Germany \$45, New-Orleans \$800, Baltimore \$805 35, Cincinnati \$1,821 41, Pittsburgh \$300, Cleveland 800, Alleghany Co., Penn., \$100, Buffalo \$400, St. Louis \$1.035 27, Chicago \$184 50, Detroit \$175, Belleville \$7:29 68, Milwaukee \$275 91, Dayten \$201 31, private contributions \$15 41 The expenditures have been: Kinkel's and Hullgärtner's journey \$1.100, for other travelers \$270, lithographic press \$55, pamphlets \$175, certificates of the loan \$75, lithographic correspondence, postage, &c., \$539 37, paid an order from Kinkel, Willich, and Schültz

bach is ready to pay back, proportionately to the contributors, on the return of the certificates. Sums which have been paid into the hards of others he of course, cannot repay. He desires to hear from the Committees in the respective localities as to the will of the contributors in the matter.

'Sewardism'-Education of Immigrant Children.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

I am glad to find that notwithstanding your compliments to my " brains," your understanding of the plan of Mr. Seward for the education of children in our State, of foreign birth is presisely the same as my own, and I shall not call in question the "brains" that could understand me otherwise.

I amone of the millions who have profited by the doctrines commonly known as Sewardisms and Greeley. isms and a score more such compliments as you have paid to my "brains" cannot un "eward me nor un-

The profit! have derived is not in each, but in "brains" and let me tell you, that you are largely responsible for their quality.

A great majority of those who, like myself, have much more than an average share of the good things of the world have been and to think that because they have wealth they ought to have superior political privilegesthat it is right to appropriate to themselves as much of the earnings of Laboras they lawfully can, by taking a lvantage of the necessities of the laborer, and make him work at the lewest possible price, and that the real com-ferts and enjoyments of life ought to be, and of necessity must be, chiefy mon-polize; by them elves—exten his the circle but hitle beyond that of the liberal individual

whose prayer was:

"God bless me and my wife.

My brother Jo, and his wife;
Us four and no more.—Ameu."

The teachings of The Pribane—the Sewardisms and the Greeleyisms, have tended to Jessen celichness, and to more liberal dealing with the producers of the wealth we enter.

enjey. The realers of The Tribune have begun to doubt The readers of The Tribune have began to doubt whether the possession of a much larger amount of the good things of this world than they ever earned gives them any special chain to level to over those who earned it they get and a little more. They began to doubt whether it is right to withhold from the poor the unccupied lands. Speculation in these lands begins to look of doubtful morniby. Rich men who have galand by skill and good lock more thousands earned by shares than they have really carned hundreds by their own in lustry, begin to think that the laborer who works hard and layes hard in two layers. These are the teachings of The Tribune, as I have read

cm. These are the Sewardisms and The Tribvacious, and

These are the Seward-lams and The Tribuncians, and who shall of ject to them except such men as the liberal minded graftenin alluded to above?

It is pleasant to find that, among all the falsehood and misrepresentations of these tens, their course is onward.

Legislation in the Free States for ten years is but a series of Seward-lams and Greekeylams—Homestead Exemptions, improved means of Education, ambieration of Feudal Tenures by abolition of the oppressive quarter seles by our Courts, and almost a free farm bill by a Democratic Congress, passing one House by two to one. These see the fruits of the issue. What mountains of found was been heaped upon The Tribuse and Saward for advocating these and kindred measures? Well, ist them rave on while The Tribuse continues to exhibit to the world everything which can be found in any ism the world everything which can be found in any ism which will benefit the poor and tend to diffuse more equally the blessings of Providence to cheer sorrow and benor Labor; to point out to it the road to eafety from the oppressions of Capital, and to remove temptations

Thousends of silk-stocking Whigs who shuse it know ist as much about Sewardism and Tribuneism as they o about the material composing the rings of Saturn, and

ne more.

They get their impressions of them through the jealcus mediums of the ancient, dandided Courier—the
smooth and pieus Journal of Commerce, the superlative
Fregyism of The Express, the "truth crushed to earth"
Fost, and the satante malignity of The Herald. Let them
read and learn.

A FULL-BLOODED YANKER.

Very well: does 'A Full-Blooded Yankce' see, or does he not, the very material difference between what Gov. Seward did recomend respecting the education of Immigrant Children and what The Tribune denied that he had ever recommended-between teaching those children sectarian creeds and foreign languages and having them taught by persons speaking their mother tongues and professing their cherished fath ? If he does comprehend this difference we have nothing more to offer. I Ed. Trib.

> Politics as they Must be. ELMIRA, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.

Sin: The defeat of the Whig party at the late election has been a subject of speculation among Whig editors, and various causes have been assigned for the untoward result. Some ten years ago, I addressed you a note edvising that the Whig party should change that course had been pursued, the policy of the Whig party would now be the settled policy of the country. You then thought it was inexpedient, and relied on the intelligence of the voters for ultimate success. You have been sadly disappointed, and I trust now see that the so-called Democratic party are indebted to the votes of naturalized foreigners for their success, and that their prospects of success hereafter, from the same cause, will grow better and better, in proportion to the increase of immigration. The Irish and German immigrants are generally, probably all, Democrats in their native country-that is, they are hostile to the German and British monarchies. They arrive in this country entirely ignorant of every thing relating to our system of government, except the simple fact that it is democratic. They seen find the people divided into two great parties, one called Democratic, and the other some other name. They very naturally come to the conclusion that the party which opposes the Democratic party is also opposed to a democratic government, or that the same division, in substance, exists here that did in their own country. Being thus deluded and mistaken, their prejudices and instancts lead them almost en masse into the ranks of the so-called Democratic party.

It is in vain, all in vain, to struggle against such odds. I do not wender, after the trem-adous drubbing we have received, that you speak of our party as "the late Whig party." It is emphatically so in my judgment. It can never rally as a Waig party again. If the attempt should be made, it will be attended with more signal disaster, and demonstrate the other prostration and ruin and British monarchies. They arrive in this country

It can never rally as a Wals party again, should be made, it will be attended with more signal disaster, and demonstrate the utter prostration and ruin of a once powerful and glorious party. Besides the overwhelming advantage of the foreign vote on the side of their opponents, the Whigs have had to content against intestine divisious—a fatal disease has been gnawing at the vitals of the party for many years, and has been the party for many years, and has been the property of the party for many years, and has been the party for many years, and has been the property of the party for many years, and has been the property of the party for many years, and the property of the party for many years, and the property of the party for many years, and the property of the party for many years. has brought it at last to the brink of dissolution. Let it perish, say I, and from its ashes let us build up an housest Democratic party, that will combine in its creed all that is good or both the old parties.

Truly yours.

If Garreley, Esq.
P. S. — For some years past I have believed that the only way to obtain a tariff for protection, is to take the question out of politics—that is, cease to make it a

We publish the above, willing to let all be heard, and not to indicate our own sympathy therewith. Discuss and decide, friends we are nowhere and count 0 at present. By and by we may have some suggestions to make. Ed Trib.

IF PARE BENJAMIN is lecturing in Mil-

The Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat introduces an account of a great torchlight procession and accompanying proceedings with an immense dourish and raving of trumpets. The procession, &c., were in honor of the recent great Democratic victory. Some of the transparencies exhibited on the occasion The Democrat thinks worthy of description, and says that "one of them was a picture of a huge log-cabin, with an old negro coming out of the door. It was in a dilapidated condition, and appeared to be tumbling to the ground. On one side of it was insertibed 'DownFall or Uncle Tok's Cabin'."

Now, as Gen. Scott was beaten at the North for being a pro-slavery candidate, (!) what can be the significance of this transparency !

The Providence Journal records the cash of Mr. Amasa Mason, one of the leading businessen of that city. Mr. Mason was one of the ploneers as finer class of cotton manufacture, and was distinct gui-hed by his sound indiment, prindent enterprise and great segments. He leaves an estate that approaches half a millen, and is inherted by his brother and two moces, He was the eldest surviving Trustee of Brown Univer-

Mr. Pejeg A. Rhodes, of the firm of J. & P. A. Rhodes, Providence on the 13th last

Railroad Iron-Items of News. ence of The N. Y. Tribune

A strong effort will be made in Congress this winter to knock the duty upon Railroad Iron on the head, and thus pay off the first installment of our English debt incurred in the election of Pierce and King. It will probably be success-The Loco-Focos have a large majority in both Houses of Congress, an I, with the aid of such political hirelings as Toombs and Clingman, can at any time of party peril command a two-thirds vote, and overcome the veto power of the Executive. This will be the first step

toward Free Trade 'Uncle' TRUMAN SMITH has been seen here within a day or two past, looking nowise the worse for wear. Immediately after Pierce's nomination, Mr. Douglas, who is also called the Little Giant, announced that he should speak in 28 of the 31 States before the 2d of November. Uncle Truman told him Illinois would require much of his time-that, in short, he intended to give him something to do there. The result of the late election shows the return of 4 Whig

members from that State.

No arrangements have yet been made for sending out the President's Message in advance

of its delivery in Congress. The workmen are engaged night and day on the new library, in hopes to complete it by the 6th of December, when Congress meets. It is all iron, brick, mortar and glass, except mahogany window sashes. The roof is of glass and the light comes in without obstruction.

Quite a number of fresh-looking Pierce and King men have arrived in town within the past week, to pick out places for themselves in Executive Offices. It is not the Whits alone who will suffer. Young America is quite as un-relenting toward the 'Old Fogy' Democrats. It says to them, you must retate.

The Alleged Coul Bed of Lake Superior.

Charles Whittlesey, Esq., of Cleveland, has written a letter to The Lake Superior Journal, avowing his disbelief in the existence of coal in that region, and giving his reasons. The locality of the alleged coul bed is at the southern extremity of the bay, lying between Keewennw point and the Huron Mountain district; the existence there of a stratum of slate, in inexhaustible quartities, as we can testify from personal inspection, may well have given rise to the expectation of finding coal elso. But to Mr. Whittlesey's lotter, of which we

extract the material portion:

"I do not he sinte to assert that there does not exist, and of course never has been, and never will be found a workable coal won on Leke Supertor.

The American and the Concaion surveys enable us to lay down the outlines of all the rock formations on both

There are no indurated and stratified rocks among them of the carboniferons era, or of the more recent coal learning strata. The shules or slotes of the Anse in which the pretended coal has been found, are of the oldest rocks known to geology, even below the Potsdam Limestone. There are no strained solimentary rocks touching Lake Superior nearer than the "Trenton Limestone," which is low down in the Shurian system. Bitumen is distributed through all the rocks, even in those of igneous origin. It is possible that some of solid bitumen may have been found in these dates, or perhaps it may be carbon in the shape of anti-racite or united with a little iron, as in plumbage—vains of solid bitunen have been found in very ancient rocks, and they are sometimes of practical value.

But the structure of the earth is now pretty well known, and in no case are beds of coal found in vocks of There are no indurated and stratified rocks among

But the structure of the earth is now pretty well known, and in no case are beds of coal found in rocks of the age of those on Lake Superior. There is either deception or want of knowledge in the statements, that have reached you in regard to such beds. The region has merits enough in its unparalleled mines of copper and iron, whereon to stand without resorting to field close ones. We may both of us live to see the mines of Conwall and the smelting works Swaneea, ruined by the Lake Superior copper, finding its way into England. The consumption of Russian and Sweedes iron, I expect to see diminished and eventually cease before the gradual introduction of Lake Superior wrought iron.

But having answered your query respecting the sup-

But having answered your quary respecting the sup posed coal mines of the Aase, I will not prolong this let ter."

Philadelphia News Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Tucsday, Nov. 16, 1852. A case of a novel character was up before the A case of a novel character was up before the United States Commissioner, in this city, this morning. The facts are as follows: This morning, at 10 o'clock, Thomas W, and Richard Hempin's appeared before the Commissioner, charged with obstructing Deputy Marshal Jenkins in the performance of his dury. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: Officer Jenkins had a warrant against a person charged with crime, and on Saturday night, at about 10% o'clock, he went to the Archet Theater, accompanied by John E. Austen, of the Mayor's Police. He walked up to a Mr. Worn, at the door, and told him they were officers, and, having a warrant, they wanted to arrest a man they believed to be inside. Worn replied that they could not go in without a check or a pass, and remarked that it was a small business, Jenkinsthen went to the box-office and made inquiry ners, Jenkins then went to the box-office and made inquiry or the Menager. The effice was closed at first late hour. He received no satisfaction. He next went back to the door, showed his warrent, and said he intended to go in. He received no satisfaction. He next went back to the deer, showed his warrent, and said he intunded to go in.

One of the detendants remarked that he should not go in—he did not care what he had. On attempting to cuter he was seized by one of the detendants by the collar. A scuffle ensued, when efficer Jenkins remarked that he would arrest him for interfering with him in the discharge of his duties. He took the lefendant to the watch-house but the captain of the watch-role od to have saything to do with the case, and they then separated. Subsequently, Officer Jenkins had the defendants both arrested. Officer Austen exhibited his metallic badge to convince them that they were officers. Officer Jenkins did not show his warrint until he went back to these every as a second time. The reason Mr. Jenkins had for did not show his warrant until he went back to these persons a second time. The reason Mr. Jenkins had for supposing the oftender he was looking for was in the theater, was from information he had received from E. C. Wood, of the Mayor's Police, several days before, Wood said the person visited such places. Both the defendants took hold of Mr. Jenkins, as he alleges.

Mr. Guillen asked that he might be permitted to offer testinging to show that Officer Jenkins had mis-recollected the true actions as they occurred.

The Commissioner overruled the offer, and said that if a prima face case is made out, it is his duty to bind over.

ver, District Astorney Ashmend rend from Gordon's Di-

pert, see 2,000 to show weat the tow is upon the subject. It is as follows.

If any person shall knowingly or wilfully obstruct, resist or oppose any officer of the United States, in serving or attempting to serve or execute any mesne process, or warrant, or any rule or order of any of the Courts of the United States, or any other legislor judicial writ or process whatever, or shall assault, beat or wound any officer, or other person duly authorized in serving or executing any writ, rule, order, process, or warrant aforesaid, such person shall, on conviction, be implicated to exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding \$300.

In Chitty's Crim. Law, vol. 1, p. 37, it is said—litis clear, that in all cases, doors may be broken open, if the fireder cannot otherwise be taken, under warrant, for treason, iclony, suspicion of felony, or actual breach of f the effender by for refuge, is not privileged, but may be broken open after the usual demand; for it may be

even so upon civil process.

Mr. Guillou said, that if Mr. Hemphill had been notified that there was reasonable ground of belief to suppose that the criminal was within the theater, he would have afforded every facility for his arrest. Persons connected with places of amusement have to be very rareful in guarding against imposition.

The Commissioner then held them in \$100 cack, to answer the clistre at the present term of the Court.

We notice in The Kinderhook Sentinel the death of Jesse Morwin, aged seventy years, at that place, on the 8th inst. The Sentinel speaks of the de-

weed in the following terms: Mr. Merwin was well known in this community as an of which he discharged with scrupulous fidelity and conscientious regard to the just claims of suitors, ever conscient dusregard to the just came to sance, ever frowing upon these whose vacation it is to "ferment discord and perplex right." At an early period in his life, and while engaged in school teaching, he passed much of his time in the society of Washington Irving, then a preceptor in the family of the late Judge Van

Both were engaged in congenial pursuits, and their side nece being only a skort distance apart, the author of its "Sketch Book" frequently visited the "Old School lone," in which "Squire Merwin" was engaged teach-ing the young idea how to shoot, and subsequently im-nortalized his name by making him the hero of one f his inimitable takes—"The Legend of the Sleepy tollow.

Mr. Webster's personal appearance or exterior was such, his presence so majestic and dignified, that probably no one ever looked at him without being struck fit one may so speak) with the impressive grandeur of his sepect—so remarkably in union with the gignific intellect of the man. When he was in England, thirteen years since, the people of all classes, as they looked upon his majestic form, seemed to regard him altogether as a man the most food-like and wonderful in his mich they had ever set their eyes upon. "Heavens" excludined Saincy Smith, "woy, he looks like a small enderful."

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanner and Reaser-ste

The Congressional Election in Illinois. Illinois elects 4 Whigs and 5 Democrats to Congress, being a Whig gain of 3.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1852. The returns from 93 Counties in Georgia re-

sult as follows: Pierce, 23,836: Scott, 15,977; other tickets, 10,362. There are a few Counties yet to be heard from, but they will not materially alter the above.

Presbyterian Synod. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New-Jersey met in this city to day. A number of Clergy-men and others are present. Rev. Henry Perkins, of Allemown, presides as Moderator. Rev. Mr. Rogers is Meniown presides as Moderator. Rev. Mr. Rogers is Secretary. The speed of Dr. Solomon Andrews, of Perth Amboy, from a decision of the session of the Church at Perth Amboy, by which he was expelled for unchristism conduct and conversation against the Pastor et said Church, was taken up. Dr. Andrews is before the Synod stating his case. Dr. Murray, of Elizabeths, the Pastor of Elizabeths and the Pastor of Elizabeths. the Synoderating his case. Dr. Murray, of Elizabeth-town, will reply on behalf of the Prechytery of Eliza-bethtown, by whom the decision was condumed.

Fire at St. Louis.

A fire broke out on Saturday night in a baild-ing near the pork house, belonging to J. J. Bate, and the wind being very high and setting toward the pork seen hurned down the cutire building, which contained bacon and meat to the value to \$10,000 to \$12,000. The property was partially insured.

Destruction of a Woolen Mill by Pire, &c Wonce tran, Thesday, Nov. 16, 1832.

The large three-story woolen mill in West Firethers took fire this mirring just as the operators were going to their breakfasts, and was entirely consumed, with all its contents. The building was oward by Col. Ivers Phillips, of Fitchburg, and the machinery was oward by Messrs. William Bickford and Heary Goulding, of Worcester, and was occupied by Heary S. Frazer for the manufacture of dannels. The lass is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000, most of which is correct by insurance. Messrs. Bickford and Goulding are insured at the Fitchburg mutual, the Franklin Company, New York, and at the Etna, Hartford.

On Monday evening the house and bara of Mr.

On Monday evening the house and barn of Mr.

Fergery-Conviction for Murder.

PHILADRICHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1852.

Jacob Christian Augstburger was arrested to day, being charged by Gregor Kaetch with having obtained 1,500 iranes from the Bank of Basel, in Switzerland—where it had been deposited by the latter—through a forged power of altorney and other docu-

ments. Both parties are Swiss.

Samuel Cowperthwaite, charged with the murder of the watchman Miller, was convicted this afternoon of murder in the second degree.

Recapture of an Escaped Murderer. The mail has failed south of Wilmington to-

William Gault, who escaped from jail here, where he was confined on a charge of murder, is reported by telegraph to have been recaptured to-day in Washington.

Snow at Richmond, &c. Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1852. We have no mail south of Savannah this

There was a slight fall of snow at Richmond,

Information of the death of Captain Chasteau, (an old Baltimore sea captain.) at Acapulco, has been re-ceived at the State Department.

From Tampa-Severe Frost at Charleston. Charleston, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852. We are in receipt of dates from Tampa Bay to the 25th October. The only vessel there was the bark R. H. Gamble, wairing spars, for New-York. The gale of the 9th October was scarcely felt at Tampa. We had a killing frost in Charleston on Sun-

day night; the water was covered with ice. All danger from yellow fever has of course vanished. The Alabama at Savannab.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1852.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Ludlow, arrived here from New York at an early hour this morn-

The Marion at Charleston. CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1852.
The U. S. mail steamship Marion, Capt. M.
Berry, arrived here at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Tariff in New South Wales.

From The Republic DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
November 15, 1852.
The annexed extract from a dispatch received this day from J. H. Williams, E.q., dated Aug. 13, relating to a new Tariff passed by the Legislative Council at Sydney, New South Wales, is publish for general

"I have the pleasure of inclosing herewith a copy of the new Tariff passed by the Legislative Council. "You will perceive that actions likely to be imported into this colony from the United States, with the single excep-tion of tolarco, are free: upon tobacco the dary, both of leaf and maxufactured, has been reduced 6d, per pound, and is to be be still outsite reduced star December, 1933." THE NEW TARIFF.

The 'ollewing are the duties leviable under the new Cus-teus' Act, which came into force on Thursday morning:

Ale, porter, and beer of all sorts, in wood, per gal... Ale, porter, and beer of all sorts, in bottle, per gal...

porter, and beer of all sorts, in bottle, per gal-dies, checolate and cocoa, per pound, rrants, misms, and other ories fruits, per pound, nits, or strong waters, of the strength of proof by Sykes s hydrometer, and so on in proportion of any greater or less strength, per gal, viz. Rom, whisky, and all other spirits per gal.... Performed spirits, of whatever strength, in bottles

Perfumed spirits, of whatever strength, in bottles
for every gai.

All spirits, lequeurs, cordials, brandled fruits, or
strong waters, respectively sweetened or mixed
with any article as that the degree of strength
thereof cannot be escentained by Sykes's hydrometer, at the rate of, per gal.
Refined sugar, per cwt.
Unrefined sugar, per cwt.

Urrefixed sugar, per cwt.

Molosco, per cwt.

Tes, per pound.

Manufactured tobseco, per pound, Is. 5d. antil the
3ist December, 1850, and thereafter, per pound.

Linnarufactured tobseco, per pound. Is until the
3ist December, 1850, and thereafter.

Cause and sizudi, per pound.

Wine, not containing more than 15 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of 125, at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fabrenheit's thermometer, in wood or in bottle, per gai.

Drawback upon the exportation of refined sugar Drawback upon the experience made in the Colonry per cwt.
Drawback or refined sugar, known as bostard sugar, per cwt.

Interesting Discoveries in Persia. We have had the pleasure of listening to a letter written in Persis, to a gentleman in this city,

rectness of his details.

The line between Persia and Turkey has been defined. The line between Persia and Turkey has been defined with that exactness which peace and security demand, and seldlers have, by both Governments, been placed upon the disputed territory to defend the rights of Turkey and Persia. And for many years the soldlers have been in the practice of coming into collision. To avoid this bloodshed, find settle definitely the boundary line between the nations, Eugland and Russia have induced Persia to consent to a mixed commission which should embrace England, Russia and Persia. That commission is now engaged in establishing the line between Persia and Turkey. Col. Williams, well known to many Americans, and a man of character and talent, is the Englah Commissioner.

Americans, and a mean or classes.

Engish Commissioner.

In the prosecution of this work the Commissioners have come upon the remains of the sneignt palace Shushan mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daniel, tegether with the tomb of Daniel, the Prophet. The locality answers to the received tradition of its position, cally answers to the received tradition of its position, cally answers to the received training from its correspond-and the internal evidence, arising from its correspond-ence with the description of the palace recorded in the sacred history amount almost to demonstration. The ence with the description of the palace recorded in the sacred history amount almost to demonstration. The reader can turn to Esther, chap. i. v. 6, there he will read of a "pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble in that pelace." That percences still crists, and, as described by Col. Williams, corresponds to the description given thus in the sacred history. And in the marble columns, dilamidated ruins, the sculpture and the

the record made by the sacred perman.

Not far from the palace stands a tomb; on it is sculptured the figure of a men bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him. No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the Lion's Den. The Commissioners have with them an able corps of engineers and scientific men, and most interesting discoveries may be expected. The Persian errow-heads are found upon the palace and the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as those placed upon the totals table of the builtes of our day, have been discoveries the second of the totals. the touch. Glass bottles, elegant as those placed upor the toilet table of the ladies of our day, have been dis the toilet table of the ladies of our day, have been dis-covered, with other indications of art and refinement, which beer out the statements of the Bible. Thus, twen-ty-live hundred years after the historians of Esther and Daniel made their records, their histories are verified by the peaceful movements of the nations of our day.

(Boston Chronicle. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SELECT BRITISH ELOQUENCE. By CHANGET A. The title of this work does not fully express

its value as a contribution to historical litera-

ture. It is not merely a collection of the most celebrated master-pieces of British elequence, but a lucid and vigorous exposition of the history of the period which it embraces, extending over a space of more than two couturies. The original matter furnished by the Editor includes a full biographical notice of each orator,-an introduction to each speech, explaining the circumstances of the case, the points at issue, and the relations of parties, and a large body of illustrative and critical notes leaving nothing to be desired for the entire comprehension of the subjects, even by readers to whom they have not been previously familiar. The selections from the great British orators comprise all of the specches of Burke which he prepared for the press, except that on Economical Reform-six of Fox's most remarkable speeches-three of Pitt's. with large extracts from his early efforts-all the speeches of Lord Chatham, including eight which are published for the first time in this country. Of orators who may be ranked in the second class, compared with these great lights of British statesmanship, we have copious specimens, embracing four speeches of Lord Mansfield, two of Grattan's, Sheridan's brilliant invective against Warren Hastings. Sir James Mackintosh's speech against Peltier, and several of the best productions of Curran. Canning, and Lord Brougham. A few specimens of the orators in the British Parliament prior to Lord Chatham are also given, including the speeches of Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chesterfield, Sir John Digby, Sir John Eliot, and others. Some of the most striking of Junius's letters are also presented, with critical remarks on his style.-The editor, who has devoted many years to the preparation of the volume, has performed his task in a manner that must challenge not only the approval, but the admiration, of every competent judge. His work has evidently been pursued with genuine literary conscientiousness. It is a model of thorough and accurate finish. Condensed within the narrowest limits, it omits nothing of essential importance. It nowhere betrays the marks of weariness and impatience, in the elaboration of details. The parrative portion is graceful and flowing-eminently lucid, though so severely compact-the exposition of the questions at issue is always singularly terse,-while the critical opinions advanced are marked by sagacity, profoundness, and sound sense. Professor Goodrich has thus given to the public a noble example of intelligence and fidelity in the discharge of his official functions. His volume will extend his teachings over a wide space. No public speaker will consent to do without it. We trust that the learned Professor will increase the obligation under which he has laid the literature of his country by preparing a similar collection of the speeches of American orators.

The "REVUE DES DEUX MONDES" for September centains an elaborate and valuable account of the Catholic Church, and the Protestant and the Jewish religious Communions in France. The number of Protestants in the country is stated at a million and half, three quarters of whom are Calvinists. Sixteen Departments contain independent churches, either Presbyterian or Congre entionelist, which support their own ministers with out aid from the public funds. There is a sect called Darbistes, who hold with the Quakers that there should be no official ministry, but that every man is by right a priest; there are also some Quakers, and more than 5,000 Anabaptists, or Monnonites who distinguish themselves here as well as else where by their industrious and orderly habits, and by great integrity and sobriety. They live spart from other people, very seldom marry out, and never chan the fashion of their dress, which they say is that of the apostics. Two days of the year are devoted to humility and the purification of the body, which con sists in washing each others' feet. One who gets drunk, dances, gambles, or seduces a woman is banished from the Church. When baptized, they take an oath never to bear arms. Many of them have emigrated to the United States within a few years past. The Methodists of France are remarkable for their zeal; their number is 3,000, but their worship is attended by 10,000 persons. The Jewish Communion numbers 87,000 souls, but increases slowly; their worship is among these supported from the public treasury.

A very curious article is furnished by M. Gustave D'Alaux upon "Yellow Literature," or the poetry of Hayti. The same author promises another upon the historical productions, and the journalism of the negro Empire. For those who are occupied with the question how far the black race is susceptible of culture,for the United States a question of no triding magnitude,-these articles are particularly interesting. variety of other instructive articles fill up the 216 pages which the Revue furnishes monthly to its readers. Conservative as it is in politics, it has no superior in point of ability in the periodical literature of Europe. (H. Baillére, New-York.)

THE BRACHIAL TELEGRAPH," by Capt. ROBERT W. JENES, is a description of an inger system of communicating at a distance on land or sea by means of the human arms. The author writes from long experience of sea-faring life, and his method is worth examination, whatever conclusion may be formed as to its practical utility. (8vo. pp. 56. H. Sanders

"HISTORY OF GREECE," by GEORGE GROTE. The Ninth Volume of this admirable analytic view of Grecian history is republished from the London edition by Harper & Brothers. No intelligent reader needs to be informed of the rare merit of this work, both for the acuteness of its criticism and the vigor of its nerrative. (12mo. pp. 388.)

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW," for October, is a number of less than usual interest. It has papers on "The Memoir of Dr. Chalmers," "The Life and Letters of Lord Langdale," "The Gold Discoveries," and so forth, but none of the subjects are treated with remarkable ability.

LEGH HUNT'S "BOOK FOR A CORNER" republished in "Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library." It consists of selections from several popular English authors, with characteristic comments by the Editor, and forms an agreeable companion for a leisure half-

"SIX PLEASANT COMPANIONS FOR SPARE Hours," and "Unche Sam's LIBRARY FOR BOYS AND Gials," are the titles of two juvenile serials handsome-ly embellished, and issued in an attractive form by

Crosby & Nichols. "A LIFE OF VICISSITUDES," by G. P. R. James, is the most recent issue in Harpers' "Libra-

The Becerly Citizen states that J. B. Woodbury, well known as an editor of musical publica-head a narrow escape from drowning on Tuesday linst. He was soiling in a skiff upon Wenham Pond, when the skiff upset and threw him underneath. He was nearly exhausted before he was rescued.

ry of Select Novela."

The Boston Post of yesterday gives a ru-